THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Postoffice. Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers to Mail (per year) $10 00

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1870. NO. 278.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year (52 issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One Copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can there be a deviation from it.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

THE FIGHT AT WEISSENBERG.

A Brilliant but Bloody Victory.

FORTRESS CARRIED BY ASSAULT.

The French Utterly Routed.

Substantial Fruits of the Victory.

One Side of the French Quadrilateral Destroyed.

MacMahon's Corps Cut Off from Its Northern Connections.

Enthusiastic Reception of the News at Berlin.

Reconnoissance by the French.

No Prussian Force in the Neighborhood of Saarlouis on the 3d.

Change in Von Moltke's Plan of Campaign.

PRUSSIA TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

Cavalry Skirmish at Lauterbourg.

An Unbiased Account of the Affair at Saarbruck.

A FENIAN SENSATION STORY.

A Secret Agent of the Irish Directory in Philadelphia.

If England Takes Sides with Prussia, Napoleon will Arm the Irish and Send an Invading Army of 50,000 Men.

French Concentrating at Weissenberg.

Heavy Fighting Along the Frontier.

Combat at Neiderlauterbach—Reported Capture of Saarlouis Contradicted.

THE PRUSSIAN PLAN OF ATTACK.

Violation of Belgian Territory Said to be Threatened by Prussia.

Neutrality of Papal Territory to be Observed.

The Fight at Weissenburg.

BERLIN, August 5.—The following dispatch has been received here from Niederterbach, a small village on the Otter river, near Weissenburg, dated six o'clock, Thursday evening: "We have won a brilliant but bloody victory. The left wing was the attacking body and consisted of the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian corps, with the Second Bavarian. The force carried by assault, under the eyes of the Prince Royal, the fortress of Weissenburg and the heights between Weissenburg and Gesburg."

Douay's division of Marshal McMahon's corps was splendidly defeated, being driven from its camp. Gen. Douay himself was killed, and five hundred prisoners were taken. None of them were wounded. Many "Turcos" were among the captured. The Prussian General Kirchbach was slightly wounded. The Royal grenadiers and the fiftieth regiment of the line suffered heavy losses.

PARIS, August 5.—At the capture of Weissenburg by the Prussians, the fortress was carried by assault, and was a brilliant but bloody victory, with splendid fighting on both sides.

LONDON, August 5.—The victory of the Prussian Crown Prince at Weissenburg, Gesburg, was brilliant but bloody. The French were repulsed and dispersed, leaving behind them their General, Douay, who was killed, and five hundred wounded prisoners, among whom were many Turcos. The Prussians captured one cannon. The Prussian commander Kirchback was slightly wounded. The Prussian headquarters are at Gesburg.

Saarlouis Not Captured.

LONDON, August 5.—A *French corps* is said to have marched last night on Saarlouis, where a battle was expected to-day. The rumor of the capture of the town is unfounded.

Reconnoissance by the French.

PARIS, August 5.—The French General Headquarters at Metz announce that the 3d, seen Saarbruck and Saarlouis, to observe the movements of the Prussians. The latter were not found in any force in that neighborhood.

Saarbruck Again Occupied.

NEUNKIRCH, NEAR TREVES, August 5.—The French, on Tuesday, shelled Saarbruck Station. The engines, cars, &c., were all saved.

At the Front.

LONDON, August 5.—The Prussian journals of this morning contain news of important movements at the front.

A London Police Inspector Shot as a Spy.

Dispatches have been received at the Metropolitan Police headquarters announcing that Inspector Brennan, of the London police, who has been away from his station on leave of absence, was captured by the Prussians and shot as a spy.

Cavalry Skirmish.

It is rumored that a cavalry skirmish occurred near Lauterburgh yesterday, in which twenty-five French defeated one hundred and fifty Prussians.

An Unbiassed Account of the Affair at Saarbruck.

A correspondent, endorsed by the *Times* as trustworthy and neutral, gives the following interesting details of the battle of Saarbruck: The French made some prisoners but captured no cannon. They lost forty killed and sixty wounded. The French force in the battle was estimated at 30,000, and the Prussians at 5,000. The artillery won the fight. There was but little infantry and no cavalry engaged. It was the Fifty-ninth Prussian Regiment, and not the Fiftieth, as before reported, which was engaged in this battle. Three companies of the Fortieth held their ground against the French until the latter's force fully developed its strength. The small force of Prussians then retired.

Prussia to take the Offensive.

The *Times* of this morning says the plan of the Prussian Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Moltke, has been recently changed from a defensive to an offensive one. An advance into France is threatened. It is possible that Prince Frederick Charles will push forward so as to attack Nancy. The fight at Saarbruck on Saturday lasted six hours, and on both sides six hundred men were placed *hors du combat*. Judging from the French accounts the mitrailleuse have decided the war.

Ejecting Artabers.

At the camp at Chalons last evening the Garde Mobile had a grand illumination in honor of the capture of Saarbruck. There had been previously some slight insubordination among the Garde but favorable news ended that at once.

A Great Battle at Saarlouis.

PARIS, August 5.—It is unofficially reported here that the French forces have taken Saarlouis after a great battle.

PARIS, August 5, Noon.—There is great enthusiasm here over the capture of Saarlouis by the French.

Tone of the English Markets.

LONDON, August 5.—The tone of the markets upon the Stock Exchange at the opening this morning is unexcited. Consols are unchanged from the closing prices of last evening, being quoted at 89¾@89¾ for five-twenty bonds of 1867 opened at 88¾, an improvement upon the final quotation of last evening.

Marshal MacMahon Concentrating His Forces at Weissenburg.

PARIS, August 5.—At one o'clock yesterday afternoon a regiment of Gen. Douay's division and a brigade of light cavalry were attacked at Weissenburg by a very considerable force of the enemy, which had been massed in the woods skirting Lauter river. Our troops resisted for several hours the attacks of the enemy and then retired to the summit of Pegionner, an eminence which commands the line of railroad to Bitche. Gen. Douay was killed, and one piece of artillery, the horses having been killed and the carriage broken, fell into the hands of the Prussians. Marshal MacMahon is concentrating the forces under his command at Weissenburg.

Number of Prisoners Captured by the Prussians at Weissenburg.

LIVERPOOL, August 5 noon.—A train has just arrived bringing five hundred French prisoners from Weissenburg. They will be sent to Northern Prussia. The total number of prisoners taken by the Prussians in the fight was eight hundred, including eighteen officers.

The Capture of Saarlouis Contradicted.

LONDON, August 5.—The report that Saarlouis was taken by the French, proves to be unfounded. The report came from Paris, and is contradicted by a later dispatch, which says that there has been no fighting yet at that point.

A German Schooner Captured by the French.

BREST, August 5.—The North-German threemasted schooner Laura was captured by a French man-of-war and brought to this port to-day.

Belgian Neutrality.

LONDON, August 5.—It is understood that England is determined to make the invasion of Belgium a *casus belli*. The King of the Belgians will summon the powers who guaranteed their neutrality to assistance as soon as her territory is invaded, and England will respond.

The Last Detachment of French Soldiers Leave Rome.

The strenuous efforts made by the Court of Rome to bring the influence of the Empress Eugenie to bear effectively against the withdrawal of the French troops have failed, and to-day the last detachment leaves Civita Vecchia.

Neutrality of Papal Territory.

The negotiations at Florence for the preservation of the neutrality of Pontifical territory have been successful. It is reported that England will send two frigates to the Tiber to protect the Pope.

The Pope Advised to Go to Malta.

Advices from Rome represent the Jesuits endeavoring to induce the Pope to remove to Malta.

Collisions Between German and French Papal Soldiers.

Collisions between the German and French soldiers in the Papal service are of constant occurrence, and the war news is narrowly watched.

Heavy Fighting Along the Frontier.

PARIS, August 5, evening.—*La Liberte*, in an extra edition this evening, says that it has received information that heavy fighting has been going on since morning at several points along the frontier.

The Prussian Plan of Attack.

The *Journal du Soir* has reason to believe the Prussian plan of attack is to concentrate at Mayence, Coblentz, Darmstadt, and Manheim, and march at once into France through Louxon. This, the *Journal* thinks, explains the assault on Weissenberg.

Marshal MacMahon's Position.

Le Pays prints the following official dispatch, dated to-day: Marshal MacMahon has occupied, with his army, a strong position near the place of yesterday's conflict. He is in telegraphic communication with all the corps of the army. The piece of artillery taken by the enemy yesterday was an ordinary cannon.

A Combat at Niederlauterbach.

PARIS, August 5, 9 P. M.—The *Moniteur du Soir* in an extra, reports that a combat took place to-day at the village of Niederlauterbach, near the junction of the Lauter and the Rhine. No particulars are given.

The Violation of Belgian Territory.

PARIS, August 5.—The latest judgment from the movements now being made by the enemy's troops, that Belgian territory will be violated by Prussia.

The Military Hospital Service.

The Emperor has authorized English, American and Austrian physicians to enter the military hospital service.

Aid to be Withdrawn.

La Presse says that the Papal Nuncio has announced to the Corps Diplomatique that the French Government is inflexible in its determination to withdraw its troops from Rome.

Aid for the German Wounded.

LONDON, August 5.—The German committee of this city has already received a subscription of $25,000 for the wounded.

French Agents Purchasing Hay in Scotland.

The French agents are purchasing large quantities of hay in Scotland.

Sailed for Gibraltar.

An English fleet, including several ironclads, have sailed for Gibraltar.

Effects of the War on Commerce.

A dispatch from Antwerp represents the fatal effects of the war on commerce is fully felt there. Money is extremely scarce and business is at a stand.

Florence Nightingale.

From a sick bed, writes a letter giving directions and prescribing rules for army nurses.

Avoiding French Cruisers.

The German bark Verom, from Cork, put into Stillwater to escape French cruisers.

Military Strength of England.

In the Commons to-day Sir Henry Verney gave notice that he should question the Government in regard to the military body in the country and its adequacy for defense. Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated the cost of the Crimean war to England was eighty millions, half of which was raised by taxation. Mr. Gladstone, answering the question as to England's treaty obligations to Belgium, admitted that the treaty of 1831 was obsolete, but the question of Belgium was practically killed in 1839. It was impossible to say what course would be proper for England to take should either of the belligerent powers attempt to divide Belgium. Something, however, might be proposed before the adjournment of the session. Mr. Cardwell explained what the resources of the country were for the manufacture of ammunition, in case of war.

The Weissenberg Defeat Disastrous.

Herald's Cable Special.]

LONDON, August 5.—A dispatch from Hagnau to-day says the defeat of the French at Weissenberg was disastrous. General Douay's division, composed of picked fighting men, was utterly routed, and several of them reached here in a demoralized condition. Douay, among whom were many Turcos. The Prussians captured one cannon. The Prussian commander Kirchback was slightly wounded. The Prussian headquarters are at Gesburg.

Saarlouis Not Captured.

LONDON, August 5.—A *French corps* is said to have marched last night on Saarlouis, where a battle was expected to-day. The rumor of the capture of the town is unfounded.

Reconnoissance by the French.

PARIS, August 5.—The French General Headquarters at Metz announce that the 3d, seen Saarbruck and Saarlouis, to observe the movements of the Prussians. The latter were not found in any force in that neighborhood.

Saarbruck Again Occupied.

NEUNKIRCH, NEAR TREVES, August 5.—The French, on Tuesday, shelled Saarbruck Station. The engines, cars, &c., were all saved.

At the Front.

LONDON, August 5.—The Prussian journals of this morning contain news of important movements at the front.

A London Police Inspector Shot as a Spy.

Dispatches have been received at the Metropolitan Police headquarters announcing that Inspector Brennan, of the London police, who has been away from his station on leave of absence, was captured by the Prussians and shot as a spy.

Cavalry Skirmish.

It is rumored that a cavalry skirmish occurred near Lauterburgh yesterday, in which twenty-five French defeated one hundred and fifty Prussians.

An Unbiassed Account of the Affair at Saarbruck.

A correspondent, endorsed by the *Times* as trustworthy and neutral, gives the following interesting details of the battle of Saarbruck: The French made some prisoners but captured no cannon. They lost forty killed and sixty wounded. The French force in the battle was estimated at 30,000, and the Prussians at 5,000. The artillery won the fight. There was but little infantry and no cavalry engaged. It was the Fifty-ninth Prussian Regiment, and not the Fiftieth, as before reported, which was engaged in this battle. Three companies of the Fortieth held their ground against the French until the latter's force fully developed its strength. The small force of Prussians then retired.

Prussia to take the Offensive.

The *Times* of this morning says the plan of the Prussian Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Moltke, has been recently changed from a defensive to an offensive one. An advance into France is threatened. It is possible that Prince Frederick Charles will push forward so as to attack Nancy. The fight at Saarbruck on Saturday lasted six hours, and on both sides six hundred men were placed *hors du combat*. Judging from the French accounts the mitrailleuse have decided the war.

Ejecting Artabers.

At the camp at Chalons last evening the Garde Mobile had a grand illumination in honor of the capture of Saarbruck. There had been previously some slight insubordination among the Garde but favorable news ended that at once.

A Great Battle at Saarlouis.

PARIS, August 5.—It is unofficially reported here that the French forces have taken Saarlouis after a great battle.

PARIS, August 5, Noon.—There is great enthusiasm here over the capture of Saarlouis by the French.

Tone of the English Markets.

LONDON, August 5.—The tone of the markets upon the Stock Exchange at the opening this morning is unexcited. Consols are unchanged from the closing prices of last evening, being quoted at 89¾@89¾ for five-twenty bonds of 1867 opened at 88¾, an improvement upon the final quotation of last evening.

Marshal MacMahon Concentrating His Forces at Weissenberg.

PARIS, August 5.—At one o'clock yesterday afternoon a regiment of Gen. Douay's division and a brigade of light cavalry were attacked at Weissenberg by a very considerable force of the enemy, which had been massed in the woods skirting Lauter river. Our troops resisted for several hours the attacks of the enemy and then retired to the summit of Pegionner, an eminence which commands the line of railroad to Bitche. Gen. Douay was killed, and one piece of artillery, the horses having been killed and the carriage broken, fell into the hands of the Prussians. Marshal MacMahon is concentrating the forces under his command at Weissenberg.

Number of Prisoners Captured by the Prussians at Weissenberg.

LIVERPOOL, August 5 noon.—A train has just arrived bringing five hundred French prisoners from Weissenber

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FIELD, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

AFTER allowing proper margin to the reports concerning the affair at Weissenberg, there does not seem to be a reasonable doubt that the Prussians won a decisive victory over the French, greatly outweighing all that the French gained at Saarbruck. Other engagements are reported, the inevitable result of the position of the opposing forces. It is evident that a general engagement may be brought on at any moment. It is equally evident that the first reports, especially if through French sources, will fail to convey a true idea of the facts.

NOTWITHSTANDING the severe and long continued heat, it must be considered as remarkable that no epidemic has made its appearance in any part of the country, not even in the most filthy and over crowded portions of the large cities. It is barely possible that this may be ascribed to sanitary arrangements more perfect than usual; but we are not aware that this has been the universal fact, for in some of our cities, our own perhaps, are not specially fortified against pestilence. While from sun strokes and similar causes the death lists have quite generally swelled, the season on the whole must be regarded as having been thus far one of unusual healthiness. If it should continue till the cool weather sets in, there will be much reason for thankfulness.

WHILE one writer, on the spot, and claiming to speak advisedly, avers that Paris is glum over the war, another, claiming to possess equal means of knowing, declares that Paris was never so united and enthusiastic as on reading the Emperor's address, wherein he declared that the Empire, no longer "Peace," was about to engage in a long and terrible war Such cheerful news as this, says this writer, has not for many a long year been communicated to the French people, who, we are assured, went nearly crazy over it. On the other hand, we are told, and with more probability, it would seem, that the effect was quite the reverse and that Parisians go about moody and dejected. The Emperor must have been aware of something of this sort when he telegraphed to EUGENIE that "LOUIS received his baptism of fire with admirable *sangfroid*;" that "soldiers wept at seeing him so calm," and that the youngster actually "picked up a ball which fell near him." If Frenchmen be not stirred with this; if they shout not on receiving such bulletins, then we may safely set it down that they are not satisfied, and that the writer who avers that they are glum about things in general has the right of it.

A ROYAL FAMILY.

Though no body believes that the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD for the throne of Spain was the cause, there can be no doubt that it was the pretext for the declaration of war upon Prussia by France. On the declaration becoming known, Mr. DISRAELI, in the House of Commons, expressed the conviction that in the present enlightened age "a war of succession is an impossibility." He, of course, alluded to the tremendous conflict, which with intermissions, raged from 1702 to 1713 among the great European powers, to determine whether an Austrian Prince or a French Prince should succeed CHARLES the Second on the throne of Spain. Louis XIV. of France was at the head of the alliance which favored the French Prince, and naturally the Emperor of Germany stood at the head of the opposing coalition which supported the Austrian. The first appearance of a Hohenzollern in the great controversy of that time becomes interesting when viewed in connection with the candidature of LEOPOLD and with the position of his family in the present day. Then, there was no King of Prussia, and the head of the now royal house of that kingdom was merely Elector of Brandenburg In the contest concerning the succession in Spain, his proper position as a German ruler was by the side of the Emperor of Germany. But the various Electors, Margraves, Kings, &c., who governed Germany, were divided in opinion on the rights of the quarrel, and the attitude finally assumed by each was the result of much negotiation. Some of them joined LOUIS XIV., while others allied themselves with the Emperor. The HOHENZOLLERN, FREDERIC the Third of Brandenburg, had resolved to declare himself King of Prussia, and skilfully took advantage of the Emperor LEOPOLD's need of his alliance to secure from him the promise to recognize his assumed royal title in return for the services of ten thousand men in the war with France. He was accordingly crowned at Koenigsberg on the 18th of January, 1701, when he became FREDERIC the First of Prussia. By the more ancient royal families of Germany FREDERIC was looked upon with indignation for his presumption in calling himself a King, and it was a good while before he received from them more than a very contemptuous recognition. LEOPOLD was severely censured for conceding to him the royal title. In consequence of the reverence with which kingship was regarded in Germany at that time, the promotion was really a very important event, one of those incidents which seem small and insignificant in the retrospect and when viewed in isolation, but which in their results become historically momentous. Prince EUGENE said at the time, that "the minister who advised the Emperor LEOPOLD to recognize the Margrave of Brandenburg as the King of Prussia ought to be hanged;" scornfully adding, "but since the peace of Westphalia, the Germans know neither what they are doing, nor what they wish, nor what they are." It is quite likely that nobody then, perhaps least of all King FREDERIC the First, had the least anticipation of what was to come out of the act. By his coronation Protestantism was enthroned in Northern Germany, the Hohenzollerns, strong in character and convictions and well endowed with genius for government and war, became the center around which all that was hostile to Austrian influence in that part of the world soon began to gather and consolidate. Prussia became the center and support of the little States of the North, and many years before the close of the century, under the Great FREDERIC, was acknowledged as one of the leading powers of Europe. Whoever has read Mr. CARLYLE's life of FREDERIC the Second, doubtless remembers with what persistent steadfastness the first three Prussian Kings pursued the purpose of acquiring a commanding position among the rulers of the continent. FREDERIC the First enlarged his dominions by the addition of Mecklenburg, Hohenstein and Neufchatel; his successor FREDERIC WILLIAM the First, lived and made his family live like paupers that he might maintain an army of sixty thousand men and amass treasures, both of which he seems to have expected to be employed by his son and successor in the humiliation of Austria. This the son accomplished very effectually in more ways than one, but especially by seizing Silesia, and holding it against her and her allies through many years of war. It is a remarkable fact, that, in the first important war in which Prussia was involved with Austria, the iron ramrod, a Prussian invention, used by the former and unknown to the latter, appears to have played nearly as important a part in the victory as was played by the needle-gun in 1866.

But it was reserved for our own time to witness the most astonishing development of Prussian power. When the present King was crowned in October, 1861, he took occasion to inform his people that he held his crown and derived his right to rule them from God alone. From the same authority doubtless he believed himself to have received the charge to increase the strength and add to the efficiency of his army. In carrying out this resolution he was certainly following the traditions of his House. How the Deputies of the people resisted his policy, how successive Chambers were dissolved by him in consequence, how the Chamber of Peers at length, through the influence of Count BISMARCK, sanctioned the Royal expenditure for military purposes, and how His Majesty then sent the Deputies of the people to their homes with the intimation that he intended in future to dispense with their wisdom—all these incidents are probably remembered by our readers. Perhaps they also remember how Prussia and Austria formed an alliance to bring Denmark to terms in the matter of Schleswig-Holstein, and how, after the war, they quarrelled over Holstein as a part of the spoils, and proceeded to settle their difficulty by an appeal to arms. The result of the war is fresh in the memory of all. Seventeen of the German States sided with Prussia in the conflict, and the Kingdom of Hanover, the electorate of Hesse, the duchy of Nassau, the principality of Hesse-Homburg, the republic of Frankfort, the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenberg, with portions of Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt, were annexed to the dominions of King WILLIAM as the issue of the collision. Such was the position of affairs at the beginning of the present war. In a little more than a hundred and sixty years after FREDERIC the First became King of Prussia, his successor, a Protestant King, became essentially Emperor of Germany without the title.

Perhaps no other revolution can be found in history so evidently the result of the personal qualities and efforts of a single royal house.

REFORM GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Reform General Committee, whose proceedings are reported elsewhere, have commenced business in earnest. In filling the vacancy on the Assembly ticket created by the action of Mr. WHITE they have made a most excellent selection. If there is a true man within the county of Allegheny it is HENRY W. STRICKLER. Of him it can be said that he is a man of the strictest integrity, and will be, as he has ever been, faithful to every trust. Mr. STRICKLER is a native of Westmoreland county, but came to this city when quite a young man. He spent twelve years in the dry goods house of Messrs. GEORGE R. WHITE & Co., and was engaged there when the rebellion commenced. On the first of May, 1861, he enlisted in the Pittsburgh Rifles, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, and remained with the regiment during its whole term of three years. He participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, except that of Antietam, being then confined in hospital at Fortress Monroe, with typhoid fever. We need not remind our readers that the Pittsburgh Rifles was composed of some of the best and most patriotic young men of this community; that the company equipped themselves, and entered the service with the intention of serving as good soldiers. Very few of them had any desire for promotion, and consequently did not seek it No company had a more honorable record, and perhaps none suffered more in the loss of men. Mr. STRICKLER had the good fortune to escape the bullets of the enemy, and never was dangerously wounded, although he was several times shot through the clothing, and in the battle of Fredericksburg was wounded in the shoulder. Since the war, he has been engaged in the coal business, and wherever he is known he enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens in the highest degree. His habits of life have not been those which have made him conspicuous before the public, but he is, nevertheless, widely known for his excellent business qualities and connection with enterprises for the good of his fellows and society in general. Although a man of decided views, he is not a politician. He is ever ready to do something for the faith that is in him, as he proved by going as a private soldier through almost the entire war. Unobtrusive yet firm in his conviction; intelligent, yet retiring in his intercourse with his fellow citizens, Mr. STRICKLER is a candidate, for whom all who desire purity and intelligence in a legislator can vote with the greatest confidence. The committees appointed to conduct the campaign include many of the most active Republicans of the county, who will at once address themselves to the work in hand.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce*, in view of reports from the seat of war, expresses the opinion that "the American system of temporary earthworks will form a large element in the campaign." Indeed, the same opinion had been expressed before by other journals. In our late civil war, it is true, "temporary earthworks" were much used by both the contending parties, and it is possible that the method of their construction may have been so improved and regulated by our engineers as to form what may, without impropriety, be called "an American system of temporary earthworks." It is also possible or even probable that the Prussian engineers may have been led to adopt the "system" by a knowledge of its advantages as exemplified and proved in the American contest. It is, however, a fact that temporary earthworks of the sort now ascribed to Prussia, as an American invention, have been a feature of Asiatic warfare from a very remote antiquity. XENOPHON noticed the peculiarity in the fifth century before our era and says it was practiced by the Assyrians in the time of the elder CYRUS. He states that whenever an Assyrian army halted in proximity of an enemy, the camp was immediately surrounded with a ditch and a rampart of earth,—"a work easily executed by so great a multitude." He also specifies as advantages of the system, that thus intrenched the soldiers without difficulty secure time for untying, bridling and saddling their horses and for putting on their own armor, and besides, are enabled to choose their own time for engaging in battle. In fact, it would seem that the system was as well understood in Babylonia twenty-three hundred years ago as it is understood now.

Washington College.

The commencement of Washington and Jefferson College took place on Thursday, at Washington. The graduating class consisted of ten members, seven of whom spoke, the others being excused. The orations were creditable. After the commencement exercises were over, President Brownson announced that the Trustees had elected Rev. George P. Hays, of the Central Church, Allegheny, as President, and Rev. Alonzo Linn, Vice President. Mr. Hays was present, and accepted the position, promising to use his best efforts to build up the institution. A meeting of the Alumni was then held, and a resolution offered to unite in the earnest support of the old college. Considerable discussion followed thereon. Dr. Black and Dr. Brownson, supported the resolution, while Rev. Brown of Canonsburg, A. M. Waite, Esq., of New York, and N. W. Shafer, Esq., of Pittsburgh, opposed it. The resolution was finally adopted.

BOSTON has one peculiar institution in connection with her fire department, that deserves to be more widely known, as well as generally imitated. Known as the "Boston Underwriters' Protective Department," its force consists of eight men, with wagons and horses, and it is maintained by the insurance companies and agencies of the city. The men are provided with tarpaulins to cover over property and other appliances for its protection from fire, for protection is the only object. How well the work is done was illustrated in the case of the great fire in Washington street, which the great building of Little, Brown & Co., was saved from destruction from fire by being drenched with water—which would have been nearly as ruinous to their books as fire itself, had it reached them. This great publishing firm had in their building a stock of goods estimated to be worth $175,000, upon which they had a $12,000 insurance, but the insurance company has only $15,000 damages to pay, because a man of the Protective Department was promptly on hand to cover up the stock. An organization that saves money like this is certainly worth having, or at least worth having its merits examined.

THEY have been testing at Sandy Hook, the State, a new cannon, which, it is said, will carry a projectile ten miles. Extreme range has a certain kind of value at particular times; but it is seldom that they decide anything. Their value is not ever likely to be equal to their present novelty. Almost any of our cannon have a sufficient range—an increased capacity to destroy is what will give them increased value in any real military sense. We don't expect a revolution to result from the Reading cannon, even if it prove to be all that is claimed for it.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A San Francisco firm has received from a New York house an order for 10,000 gallons of brandy, and 100,000 gallons of white wine, to be made from the new vintage, and forwarded thereafter as soon as possible.

Most persons will be surprised to learn that there are three churches of the Mormon faith in Massachusetts, one of which in Boston holds public services every Sunday. These societies, however, are distinct from the brigham Young church, and are opposed to a plurality of wives. They call themselves the "Reformed Church of the Latter-Day Saints."

The emigration from Bremen from 1831 to 1854 comprised 831,416 passengers, and from 1854 to 1869, 338,166 passengers, making a total of 1,149,582 from 1832 to 1869. In 1869, 61,519 passengers were transported from Bremen in 295 vessels; 59,340 of these persons were Europeans, 4,089 were citizens of the United States, and all but 757 went to the United States. In the same year, 1869, 12,141 emigrants sailed from Denmark; six for Canada, nine for Australia, and all the rest for the United States. By nationality, 4,369 belonged to Denmark, 6,514 to Sweden, and the remainder to Norway and Germany.

A fleet of steamers is to be put on between Liverpool and New Orleans. Messrs. Flinn, Main & Montgomery, Liverpool, are building two iron vessels specially designed for this trade. One, the St. Lewis, is being built on the Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool. This is to be the pioneer vessel. By invitation of Capt. Flinn, I went through the vessel now on the stocks. She is expected to be launched about the 1st of August. Is to be a first class vessel, 310 feet long, 35 feet beam, 1,750 tons register, high and low pressure combination engines, 200 horse power, compound principle, we believe it is called.

San Francisco proposes another musical jubilee. A thousand Chinese lanterns, a fountain throwing *eau de cologne*, and an electric lamp shining through colored glass seems to be the chief features, though there is some talk of an orchestra.

Convicts are employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and a strong guard watches them. If one of these guards goes to sleep on duty, there is a clean strip, an inch and a half wide, shaved upon his scalp from the forehead back to the nape of his neck.

The contract between the Nothern Pacific Railroad Company and the U. S. and the Railroad Company and the Western Land Association, has been finally signed, sealed and delivered, whereby the W. P. Railroad Company binds themselves to make their line permanent and irrevocable lake terminus of their road—in return for which they obtain the title to one-half the property of the Western Land Association, the other moiety, and land, so a certain portion—one-half we believe—of all the real estate and water frontage ever acquired in the city by the L. S. and M. Road, either by purchase, donation or condemnation.

Dwellers inland scarcely realize the perils of those that go down to the sea in ships. In the quiet month of July 29 vessels belonging to, or bound to or from ports in the United States were reported totally lost and missing, of which 14 were wrecked, 1 burned, 1 foundered, 2 capsized, 1 sunk by collision, and 1 missing. They are classed as follows: 2 steamers, 1 ship, 3 barks, 5 brigs, and 9 schooners, and their estimated value, exclusive of cargoes, is $585,000.

At Le Roy, Minnesota, lately, when it became necessary to change the switch back to the main track the rails had expanded so much by the heat that it could not be done. Cold water was poured upon the heated sections of the track, cooling off the iron and allowing the switch to be shut.

Between two and three million doses of chloroform are manufactured in Edinburgh, Scotland, yearly.

At Quincy, Illinois, about a week since, a young girl, about nine years of age, while playing, leaned against a tree, forcing into her left breast a needle which was sticking in the bosom of her dress. In attempting to withdraw the needle it was broken in two, part penetrating into some vital part, resulting in her death in a few days.

A piece of petrified sage bush from near Fort Bridger is regarded as a curiosity in Salt Lake City.

Prizes for the best designs for a Schiller-place at Vienna have been offered, and 50,000 are already subscribed.

The *World* denounces the census in New York as "fraudulent," "a Radical imposition," "a Radical job," "a Radical cheat."

Sir Henry James has charge of the great ordnance survey of England. The survey, begun in 1791, is one of the most wonderful accomplishments of human labor and ingenuity. It exhibits, on a map of six inches to the mile, every house, stable and fence in the three kingdoms; even every house in London is delineated in size and position.

A colored clergyman has returned to Maryland after suffering five years' imprisonment and sentenced to "perpetual banishment from the United States in slight stretch of power, by the rebel government, which built its law, for having in his possession in 1857 a copy of a work called 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

The new San Francisco street, "Montgomery avenue," is to be eight feet wide. It will cut through twenty existing blocks, and will lop fringe upon nearly four thousand pieces of property, demolishing two hotels, and, to all intents and purposes, two theatres. A new opera house is projected, which is to front upon the avenue.

About seven hundred tons per month of silver, gold, copper and lead ores are received monthly in San Francisco.

PERSONAL.

It is announced that on the 29th inst, Ole Bull, the great violinist, will marry Miss Thorpe, daughter of the Hon. J. G. Thorpe, of Madison, Wis., and a very brilliant and accomplished maiden of eighteen years. Miss Thorpe and her mother are now visiting various points in Europe, including the house of Mr. Bull, in Norway, where the nuptials are to occur.

In alluding to Gen. O. O. Howard the *Congregationalist* says, "that while his friends may concede that he sometimes erred in judgment, and too freely confided in some of his subordinates, his enemies have lost the right to accuse him of dishonesty, or of the least dishonor."

The well known bust of Prof. Morse is to be a marble statue in Central Park.

A Massachusetts fire-arms firm have forwarded to Gen. Grant at Long Branch, their *chef d'oeuvre*. It is a medium-sized five-shooter pistol, elegantly mounted, richly engraved and inlaid with gold, and bearing in a monogram the initials "U. S. G." The Massachusetts coat of arms is carved on one side of the handle, and the American eagle on the other. This treasure rests in velvet in a case of rosewood and ebony, trimmed in gilt, and is surmounted with the monogram of the General's initials.

Last week Mrs. Sarah Jordan, of East Braintree, Mass., died at the age of eighty-seven years and was buried in the identical costume which she wore at her bridal sixty-six years ago.

A writer in the New York *Mail* says: "I remember to have heard that the present Emperor of France owes his title, Napoleon III., to the blunder of an operator. The final result of the coup d'etat of 1851-2 was, as the story goes, proclaimed to the people by official telegram in the spirited words, '*Vive l'Empereur Napoleon !!!*' The triple exclamation point which followed the sentence was mistaken for the Roman numeral III. Thus, to the intense dismay of the new Emperor and his confederates, the accidental title 'Napoleon III.' was flashed all over France in a twinkling. The thing was inevitable, but, by a happy inspiration, the nephew of '*mon oncle*' escaped from the dilemma by dubbing the poor dead King de Rome 'Napoleon II.' to fill the awkward hiatus between himself and the great founder of the Napoleonic dynasty."

STATE NEWS.

The *Press* calls the public baths "floating missionaries."

Peaches are quoted at thirty cents a bushel in Danville.

Preparations are being made to hold a County Fair at Montour, this fall.

A young man named Castlin, of Charleston, Tioga county, died suddenly last week from drinking ice water.

A cow belonging to Dr. Hale, of Bellefonte, was bitten by a rattlesnake, one day last week, while in the pasture field, and died soon afterwards.

William Pfiel, an ingenious mechanic of Erie, is getting up a breech-loading rifle, something after the plan of the Prussian needle gun, and expects to astonish.

During July the police of Philadelphia made 3,689 arrests.

On Monday of last week, says the Wayne county *Herald*, Mr. John Huggans, of Beaverkill, Sullivan county, left his house and proceeded to set fire to his fallow. He had not long been absent when he was appalled by the frightful, unearthly screams of his little daughter, who, unknown to him, had followed her father from the house. He immediately started into the direction of the sounds, and soon met a scene which beggars all description. His daughter lay completely enveloped in flames. He attempted to tear her clothes from her person, but the fiercer power defiantly to burn until her clothes dropped in a burning mass from her body. Huggans then secured the little naked sufferer and started towards the house, when she cried, "Oh, put me down, I shall burn up." He did so, and she kept pace with him to the house, where she expired in the greatest agony. Mr. H. had his hands so badly burned that it is feared he will be a cripple.

Philadelphia, says the *Sunday Mercury*, with a population of about one million, has the cleanest pavements, the handsomest public buildings and the worst thoroughfares of any city in the Union. The reason for all this, it says, is that it has weaker Congressmen, the most supple lawyers and the most corrupt legislators nominated and elected to office of any city in the Union; that the citizens are subjected to heavier taxation and receive less for their comfort and convenience in return than any other people.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week the seventeenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will be held in Lancaster. The programme of exercises is varied and interesting, embracing a number of very important subjects for discussion and deliberation. It is expected that the convention will eclipse all its predecessors in point of numbers and excellence. Excursion tickets will be issued by the different railroads in the State, which will afford all teachers an opportunity to attend at greatly reduced rates from the regular rates. The court house in which the Association will meet, has just been repaired, frescoed and refitted, rendering it both attractive and comfortable.

The Erie *Republican* says: John Reitzel, the unfortunate young man who lost an arm in the Erie City Iron Works, a couple of weeks ago, is now improving as rapidly as could be expected, feels greatly encouraged, and yesterday acted more like himself than since the accident. The young man still insists that he feels pains throughout the entire arm and fingers. Some twenty-four hours after the accident, when the mutilated limb lay in the cellar, nearly beneath the belt where he lay, he would tell when any one was handling it, by the painful sensations he felt. At one time a block was placed on the fingers to keep them straightened out, and although he knew nothing of the transaction, he at once contended that something was pressing down his hand, and insisted upon its being removed at once. After the block was displaced, he said he felt easier and was contented.

A four year old son of Granville Powell, of Titusville, was drowned in Oil Creek on Monday.

During the month of July there arrived at Philadelphia 2,685 coastwise and 80 foreign vessels.

There are six colored preachers in Montrose The Free Boilers' and Puddlers' National Union commenced its annual session in the hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg Tuesday morning.

A little daughter of Mr. Huberts, of Butler county, fell into a well on Friday last, and was drowned.

Susan Maguire was found dead in her house in Harrisburg on Tuesday. She was seventy-five years old.

The Williamsport *Sun and Democrat* makes the astonishing announcement of two children (twin boys), of Mrs. and Mr. Samuel Barto, of Nippenose township, in Lycoming county, only four months old, that talk plainly. Remarkable babies.

A young man, aged about eighteen years, named Samuel Nagle, son of Mr. John Nagle, fell into a lime kiln at Correll's quarries, near Easton, and was fearfully burned, from the effects of which it is impossible for him to recover.

Since the announcement of the existence in York county of a deposit of iron ore whence steel could be made directly, much interest has been felt in the operations of the company organized to work this. W. W. Welkos, president of the company, reports that the pig metal will be ready for sale in two months. Furnaces, and the latter being *new*, and not having the right kind of cinders, it was not expected that the results of the first heat would be satisfactory. But, contrary to expectations, the heat, when put under the Bessmer, indicated that the operation was a success. The metal was moulded and rolled into bar steel of a good quality.

THE CRISIS RE-EXAMINED.

A Reviewer "Reviewed."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In Wednesday's issue of your paper a correspondent, under the signature of "L. O. T." undertakes to review the "Crisis Examined." As the public are somewhat interested in knowing the real facts of the case, permit me to compare notes, in his exordium, "L. O. T." is very complacent in that house of death and woe the singular phenomenon of frantic grief by some of the mourners alongside icy stoicism on the part of others. One of the daughters, plunged in the very depths of woe, exclaimed to her friend and silent mother:

"Oh, mother, do cry with me! Oh mother, do cry with me!" But the mother, though doubtless feeling the keenest pangs of grief, gave no sign thereof.

Another of the emotional daughters, while sobbing and wringing her hands, exclaimed to a stoical sister:

"Oh, why don't you weep for poor papa!"

It seems almost sacreligious thus to draw aside the veil which appropriately shields this afflicted family from the public gaze, and we do so from only the kindest motives. These facts are important to enable the people to comprehend actions which, though innocent in themselves, might be unintentionally interpreted adversely to those who have been placed under

MOST SERIOUS IMPUTATIONS.

6. There are nine children in all in the family—five daughters and four sons. Three of the daughters and the eldest son, Harmon, are married.

7. Mr. Nathan was greatly beloved and respected by his children. They were proud and fond of him to an unusual degree.

8. There was no trace of blood from the corpse after it left the room, the closet or from the door of the nath room. A detective minutely inspected every inch of the carpet from the dead body to the door of these doors, going over it slowly on his hands and knees for that purpose.

NOT A TRACE OF BLOOD.

9. The plumbers took up all the traps in the house, and hunted for a trail, and also examined the water tank on the roof for the same purpose, but found nothing to reward their investigations.

10. The front door was so wide open when Washington first came down stairs to get a drink of water that he saw it was open as he came down, and supposed the servant woman was out sweeping the steps and sidewalk.

11. The reason Mr. Nathan came down stairs for a drink of water, instead of using the water in his room, was because the water above the second story came from the tank, and on account of its standing therein so long is not fit to drink.

THE MOST STUNNING FACT OF ALL.

12. Washington's nightshirt has not, and had not, a drop of blood on it at any time. So that all the stories about it having been splashed with blood, and the theories as to how it could have become thus splashed, are at once stricken from the record. This allegation was so contrary to all that has been published on this point, and seemed so incredible to the representative of the *Sun*, that he took the liberty of calling on the Hon. Emanuel B. Hart (who he knew was a M. Nathan's house at an early hour on the morning of the murder) for the purpose of putting the straight question to that gentleman on that point and seeing whether he would confirm the statement. Mr. Hart received him courteously, and in reply to questions put, said explicitly that there was in fact no blood at all on Washington's night shirt.

13. Mr. Hart added that there was blood on Frederick Nathan's night shirt; that Frederick knelt down by his father's corpse; that his face was pressed against the breast of the dead body by the side of the dead body, and that a few stains were also streaked on other parts of the garment.

14. The two night-gowns are preserved in the state in which they were found immediately after the alarm was given.

THE MISSING CODICIL—FROM ANOTHER SE

The will of the late Mr. Nathan seems to be regarded by the police as one to the alleged missing codicil. A *Sun* reporter was informed yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that when the detectives entered the house they immediately turned from the dead body to the safe, and took all the papers out of it, including the will of Mr. Nathan. All these papers were transferred to 48 Broad street, and were sealed by Superintendent Jourdan. For some reason not known to the Superintendent, he took the papers from 48 Broad street, and there are now in his possession. It is said that a codicil to the will is missing. The fact that Mr. Nathan had made a will was known to many of his friends, but to assert that there was a codicil to the instrument that cannot now be found is only the opinion of persons not skilled at 48 Broad street, and had removed them to his house a short time before his death.

THE MURDERER'S WEAPON.

The importance of the "dog," the instrument supposed to have been used in the murder of M. Nathan, seems to have been lost sight of as one of the strongest links in the chain of evidence against the murderer. Notwithstanding the voluminous reports which have been published, no correct description of the "dog" has been printed. The circumstances, too, under which it was found are highly important. The dog is formed of bar iron 9-16 of an inch in diameter and 2 feet 7 inches in length. One end is forged and turned in the same direction one inch diagonally with the bar. One end is sharpened parallel with the bar, and the other end transversely. The parallel sharpened end has a piece nicked out of its edge, and is the end which struck the head of the victim. The bar is considerably bent, evidently by prying some heavy object, and altogether it bears the mark of rough usage. It is undoubtedly an old instrument, for it is rusty.

An old carpenter told the writer yesterday that when he was an apprentice twenty years ago, carpenters then used an instrument precisely like this one, for clamping in the vise. But the "dog" is not used by carpenters now, neither is that kind of a "dog" used by shipwrights or coalkers, as has been stated; neither is it a "dog" used by burglars. Burglars have a chanic he found who knew of an instrument of that kind now used for any purpose whatever. Burglars do not use an instrument of that kind.

Who kindly "dog," it may be remembered, Washington Nathan said he found between the cellar door and the back door, was taken by the person who committed the murder, had carried it dangling in his hand thus far toward the street, and then threw it down.

That terrible instrument, now in the possession of Superintendent Jourdan will prove an important part in the conviction of the murderer, if he is ever convicted.

STATE POLITICS.

The Congressional conferees of the Nineteenth district met at Ridgeway, Elk county, on Tuesday at 4 P. M. The seven counties in the district were represented by twenty-three delegates. General Thomas L. Kane, of McKean county, was called to the chair. M. W. Caughey, Esq., of Erie, and A. D. Wood, Esq., of Warren, were appointed Secretaries. On motion of William Griffith, Esq., of North-East township, Erie county, Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, of Warren, was unanimously nominated for Congress. Mr Scofield being notified of his nomination, appeared in the Conference and thanking the conferees for the complimentary manner in which they had selected him as the Republican nominee, and briefly referring to his relations to the party and the people of the district, for the position of M. Scofield's acknowledgment, the Convention dissolved.

J. F. Coburn, of Center county, declines to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assembly. S. T. Shugert, of the same county, declines she Democratic candidacy for Senator, which Democratic county convention will be held at Bellefonte on the 10th inst.

Hon. John Covode has called a meeting of the Republican State Committee, at Altoona, on Tuesday, the 23d of August, at 12 o'clock. The thorough organization of the party for the fall campaign will be the matter for consideration.

The Mifflin Republican County Convention will be held at Lewistown on the 16th inst.

The Republicans of Cambria county are requested to assemble in general county meeting, at the Court House, in the city of Reading, on Monday next, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, and the necessary preparatory to the formation of the county ticket.

The Danville *Intelligencer* announces the withdrawal of Wm. A. Dunn, Esq., as a candidate for Assembly.

The Republican Convention of Franklin county met on Tuesday and made the following nominations: Congress—Hon. John Cessna. Assembly—Thad. M. Mahon. Commissioner—John Huber. Poor Director—Jacob Strickler. Auditor—John Cressler. Jury Commissioner —W. H. Hackey.

Wm. M'Sherry, Esq., of Littlestown, in a note to the *Compiler*, declines to allow his name to be submitted to the Democratic Convention of Franklin county as a candidate for Congress.

The Fulton county Democrats met in convention on Saturday, the 23d day of July, and nominated Geo. A. Smith, Esq., for Congress, subject to the District Conference; J. M. Fields, for Treasurer; A. Hess, for Commissioner; B. Barnett and G. W. E. Sipes, for Auditors; John A. Robinson, for District Attorney; and Jacob Mellott, for Jury Commissioner.

On Thursday last the Republicans of Delaware county selected the following ticket: Assembly, Thomas V. Cooper; Commissioner, John A. Heyburn; Jury Commissioner, James M. Smith; Poor Director, Joel Sharpless; Auditor, Daniel James; Surveyor, Joseph Taylor.

Following is the Democratic ticket in Columbia county: Associate Judge—John R. Yohe. Commissioner, Hiram J. Reeder. Coroner—John D. Rauck. Auditor—Daniel Lee. Surveyor—Jacob Ikeler. A. L. Funston was appointed Representative Conferees to meet those from Montour county.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: The Republican Committee of York county have unanimously resolved that it is inexpedient to nominate a ticket in that county this fall. There being no State ticket to support at the October election this was deemed a fitting opportunity for good men of all parties, to unite in defeating the democratic managers, whose increasing the county indebtedness, and who will soon increase its taxation. As the tax-payers of Berks are very much outraged at the extravagance of their county officials, and the plundering "Ring" by which the Democratic party has been controlled for several years past, it might be well for honest Democrats and Republicans to unite on a "Reform Ticket" this fall. We throw out this suggestion for the consideration of good men of both parties.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 4th says: The Pennsylvania Republican Association held a meeting at Liberty Hall, on Monday evening, which was largely attended. After the reading of the minutes and the reports of committees, &c., the names of eight persons were proposed and elected to membership. The following report was then made by Will A. Short, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, viz: That arrangements had been completed with the Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, Philadelphia and Erie, Lackawannaand Bloomsburg, Pittsburgh and Erie, and Philadelphia and Reading, and its branches. The tickets are now ready for sale at the rate of one and a half cents per mile each way, and to be good until November 10. He also stated that the reduced rate was not confined to members only, but that they could procure tickets at the same rate for the members of their families. Mr. Hart reported that the sale of excursion tickets on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad would close on October 11th, and that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had utterly refused to make any arrangement whatever until about the time of the fall elections, and that he was unable to make any arrangements between the Baltimore and Baltimore and Philadelphia. Notice was given that orders for transportation could not be procured from Will A. Short until the 5th inst., and on and after that date from A. A. Shiesler, Third street, Canal side.

On motion of Dr. Houston, a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to act with the Congressional Executive Committee and propose that the members of the association who were willing to vote any contributed to the funds of the State association should be exempt from the tax of one per cent levied by the Congressional Committee upon all Government employees. The resolution gave rise to a warm debate, but was carried by a very decided vote.

After the adjournment of the regular meeting the political committee, which is composed of one member from each Congressional district, met and organized by electing Will A. Short, Chairman, and J. D. Hyers, Secretary. This Committee proposes to co-operate with the Pennsylvania State Central Committee and the Union Congressional Committee in the distribution of documents, &c., to advance the interests of the party.

THERE is some talk of a rivalry between two well known western towns upon the uncertain subject of population. The places in question have always been on such friendly terms with each other, so charitable and mutually helpful, that the public will be as much astonished as grieved to learn that there can be such a falling out between the two. Some ciphering chap, fully understanding the passion of his fellow townsmen for glowing promises, has delighted them with a little book about St. Louis—the Future Great City of the World," because her population will increase mathematically thus:

Population in the past.	Prospective Population.
1770	6,776	6,776
1780	925	1800	748,749
1790	1,941	1810	1,570,373
1800	4,978	1820	3,622,885
1810	10,000	1830	7,602,176
1820	16,469	1920	8,731,498
1830	74,439	1930	17,125,000
1856	125,200	1940	34,250,000
1870	310,864	1950	68,500,000

But from a Story of the *Times* we learn that not all the ciphers are confined along the banks of the Mississippi, for the statement of Chicago's increase, then, on the same basis, both less detail, is, by exact computation, as follows:

Population in the past.	Prospective population.
1830	50	400,000
1870	400,000	200,000,000

It is sad to see such wrangling over the petty matter of a few hundreds of millions of people, when one considers that the editors, who are provoking the contest cannot enjoy the fruits of their calculation. For, do not they die young whom the gods love?

ALABASTRINE,

A FINE TOILET POWDER,

AT

RANKIN'S

DRUG STORE.

44 ST. CLAIR STREET, third door above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS

Oliver McClintock & Co's

NEW CARPET ROOMS.

We have inaugurated the Opening of our New Rooms, the Finest West of New York, with the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of

AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, MOQUETTES,

VELVETS, BRUSSELS,

And all Minor Grades, of

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Mattings &c., &c.,

EVER OPENED IN THIS MARKET.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

LOWEST RATES SINCE 1861.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BARGAINS

IN

CARPETS

CAN NOW BE HAD AT

McFARLAND & COLLINS'

71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.

They are taking Stock and will Close Out many of the Best

Brussels and Ingrains,

AT LESS THAN FIRST COST.

CALL SOON AND GET THE CHOICE.

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,

OIL CLOTHS.

Lowest Rates of the Season.

McCallum Bros.,

51 FIFTH AVENUE. 51.

CARPETS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Tapestry and Body Brussels

For Parlors, Halls and Offices.

TWO-PLY, TAPESTRY INGRAINS

AND

THREE-PLY,

For Chambers, Dining Rooms and Nurseries.

COCOA MATTINGS,

In all widths, for Churches and Publ Halls, all of which we offer at

POPULAR PRICES.

Bovard, Rose & Co

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

T. C. FULTON,

(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)

No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Furniture and Chairs,

Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 5, 1870.

The condition of financial affairs in Europe and their probable future if the war is of long duration, are the topics of earnest discussion in financial circles. Two millions of soldiers in the field and in reserve in France and Prussia are a cancer on the prosperity of both nations. The expense of keeping them and supplying the munitions of war is more than either nation can sustain for any length of time. Modern war is a question of cash. The people of France and Prussia are already burdened with taxation to their utmost capacity to bear. The masses in both France and Germany live like dogs or beasts of burden, from hand to mouth. They have just enough to keep soul and body together. They enjoy none of the physical or intellectual luxuries of life. They are as much the slaves of the soil on which they are born as the Southern negro slave before the rebellion. They have not the means to migrate if they wanted. Their surplus money or "the proceeds of their labor" is taken from them without their consent by the civilized and Christian form of slavery embodied in the "high-art swindling" of national debts and ruinous taxation imposed on the people of Europe without their consent. They are created and die, under the present system, mere slaves to work out the payment of debts imposed upon them by rulers long since dead, and who resurrect in this earth, according to the natural and artificial law, equity, and common sense, only for them, as in the case of all dead men. No single father possesses the right to fasten debt on his sons. Why, then, can collective millions of fathers claim the right? The descendants of these rulers are now subjected enormously to these national debts and taxes by this present war. The people of Europe, as a class, are enslaved, degraded in shoals to this country, as they can collect the means, to escape the grinding misery of soul and body that is fastened upon them and their children by the "high-art swindling" of national debts, war and taxation.

How can France and Germany sustain for any length of time the expense of keeping besides the loss of their productive labor, 2,500,000 of men in the prime of life? The enforced idleness of the latter is simply a species of slavery embodied in national debts and heavy taxes is destined to be wiped out by a revolution, suddenly and in a day, as was the case with the Southern brute form of slavery, when the Southern slave-owner took the proceeds of men's labor by brute force, under cover of law, instead of the "high-art swindling" form of European national debts.

Napoleon and Bismarck may be destined, like the Charleston consorators of our rebellion, the unwilling instruments to regenerate a war in Europe which shall eventuate in the emancipation of the people there by the annihilation of all their national debts.

Prussia is called upon to contribute 150,000,000 thalers to carry on the war. Has Prussia got this money to spare without selling some of the securities held there? It is doubtful. What, then, will Prussia sell? That which can be sold most easily and in large quantities, even with the least loss. This points unmistakably to the sale of United States five-twenty bonds, which are held chiefly in Germany. Figures illustrate the danger to United States finances. This is the grave question which should stimulate and speculators to pause before they do anything: How many bonds will Europe be forced to return to us?

Europe holds about twelve hundred millions of government bonds. Is it surprising that the vast sum will the war necessities of Europe force them to sell to raise the cash to carry on the war?

—The advance in government bonds to day was somewhat of a surprise. It is generally believed that the chief cause in stimulating the market for the purpose of selling out. The registered sales are very light, and this would indicate that they are "washing up" prices.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¾	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds '62	111	110¾	111
U. S. Bonds '64	109¼	109¼	109¼
U. S. Bonds '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds, new '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
U. S. Bonds '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
10-40s	107½	107½	107½
Gold	121¾	121¾	121¾

—Railway Stocks at the New York Board to-day made several advancing points, and ruled firmer and more buoyant. It is argued that as we become accustomed to the state of war in Europe, our Railway Stocks, based wholly on currency values, and reaping the advantages of abundant crops and an extra export demand for grain and provisions, created in a measure by the war as well as by the partial failure of the French and German harvests, ought to advance at least to the figures current 30 or 60 days ago before the trouble abroad.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 5, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:0 P.M.
N. Y. Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	
Do Scrip	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
Reading	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	
Harlem	132	132	132				
Michigan Cent'l	91	91					
Lake Shore	90	90	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	
Illinois Central		116¾	116¾				
Cleve. & Pitts		86¾	86¾				
Northwestern	81	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	
Do preferred	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	
St. Paul	89	89	89	89	89	89	
Do, preferred	75¾	76¼	76¼				
Fort Wayne	92¾	93					
Ohio and Miss	33¾	33¾					
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾					
Adams Express	69	69					
Wabash	48	48¾					
Do, preferred	85¾	86					
Lake Shore	89¾	90¾	90¾				
Gold	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, August 5, 1870.

REMARKS—The news of the battle at Weissenberg does not appear to have had the slightest effect upon the market as yet, and prices remain firm and unchanged, some leading articles having, if anything, a downward tendency. Business, however, is brisk for the season, and most dealers report fair sales with bright prospects for the future. Stocks are not heavy, though ample for current demands, which are promptly supplied as sales deplete them. Flour—the stock on hand has slightly increased, both the mills and stores being well supplied. Grain is arriving more freely, and the mills have little trouble in supplying their wants. Since our last the arrivals of flour were 800 bbls. As before stated, the advantages are with the holder, buyers deeming it policy to purchase no more than they really need for present use. Bacon and provisions are firm, and prices unchanged, with fair business transacted. In groceries, sugars are most sought after, and a lively trade is doing. The market is abundantly supplied with the different varieties of seasonable fruits, melons, &c.; the prices, however, being variable and uncertain.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts increasing and quality improving; sales were mainly at $2 @ $2 25 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The market was firm but no higher. The current rates for round lots are: Pots and Soda ash, common, 4@4½ cents; 3rds, 4½@4¾ cent.; 2nds, 5@5½; pearls, 7@7½; refined, 5½@6 cent.

BUTTER—The market is firm, with a good demand for a prime quality of roll at 23@25c, the tendency being upward; inferior lots were neglected, and sold at a variety of prices.

COAL—CONFECTIONERY—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case, other brands $6 00@7 00.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited lots. Pittsburg rendered 8½@8¾c; country 8@8½c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We report the market quiet and firm, with a fair amount of sales. Receipts since our last 31 tierces bacon and 5 tierces dried beef. The following are the ruling figures as given us by leading dealers: Bacon Shoulders plain, in quantity 14½c; jobbing lots 15@15½c; Sugar Cured do 16½@17c; Sugar cured Hams, 22½@23c; Sides, ribbed, 17½@18c; Clear 18c; Breakfast Bacon, 20@20½c; Dried Beef, canvassed 18c; Mess Pork, $31 75.

LARD—In tierces, pressed, 18c; half barrels and kegs, 19c ₱ lb.

CARBON OIL—The market is a shade firmer. The demand, however, was light. Standard white sold in a jobbing way at 27½@28c ₱ gallon.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½@c; Star 20c, and Stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—The market contains a fair supply. We can report sales at 38@40c ₱ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ₱ box.

WHISKY—The market is firm and unchanged. We quote: Proof whisky $1 15, and high wines $1 02 ₱ gallon; prices of old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

SWEET POTATOES—Are arriving in limited quantities from Maryland; the quality is good and sales are made from store at $3 ₱ bbl.

PEACHES—Are coming into market in good supply, the best quality reaching us from Baltimore. Prices range from $2@3 ₱ box of 3 pecks.

RAISINS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@16c ₱ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@13c ₱ lb.

HAY—The market was firmer; holders are asking an advance. We are reported sales at $14, $16@18 ₱ ton.

STARCH—Pearl at 6¾c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ₱ lb.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CHEESE—There was an increased demand for cheese and a prime article meets with ready sale. Prices are firm with a fair business. We quote sales of Ohio Factory at 13c; Hamburg at 12c; Goshen at 14½c; Sweitzer at 15@16c ₱ lb. The receipts were small.

FISH—The season for activity being over, we can report uncertain sales at the following: Mackerel No. 1 at $20@23 ₱ barrel; No. 2 large $16, No. 3 large $13, No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kitts—No 1, $8; No 2 $7 25; No 3 $6 50. Lake herring $4 10; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₱ cwt.

CHICKENS—The market is abundantly supplied with chickens, old and young, the latter selling freely at 20@30c per pair.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store prices: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ dozen $2 50; 3-hoop ₱ doz. $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₱ doz $11 00; No. 2 ₱ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ₱ doz $2 75.

CORN MEAL—The market was quiet, with but little doing. Sales are made in a limited way at $1 65@1 10 ₱ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at, quarters, 6@7c; halves, 9@10c. Apples 5@6c. The supply was plenty with the demand.

SOAP—Sales Rabbitt's 8c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 6c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand, with a fair amount of sales. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 brings $1 35 per gallon; pure No 2 90c.

COOPERAGE—We have no change to note. The supply was fully up with the demand. We quote nominally at $1 90@1 95 for round lots.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons' 8 dozen case at $7 00.

SEEDS—The market was without change. There was no demand for timothy or clover, and prices are too insignificant to quote; flax seed held at $2 20 ₱ bush, in store and in the hands of buyers.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½@c; sal soda, 3½c.

EGGS—The demand for eggs still continues good, and as we make up this list 15@16c per dozen, being a shade below yesterday's figures.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6¾c; oatmeal A and B, $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl; half barrels of 100 lbs at $3 50.

LIME—Was in fair demand. Sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

BRICKS—Are quoted at $8@10c ₱ M. Fire brick are ***, green brand, $9 25; in sacks, $8 50; **, blue box; Valencia raisins 16@16c ₱ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@13c ₱ lb.

HAY—The market was firmer; holders are asking an advance. We are reported sales at $14, $16@18 ₱ ton.

STARCH—Pearl at 6¾c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ₱ lb.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CHEESE—There was an increased demand for cheese and a prime article meets with ready sale. Prices are firm with a fair business. We quote sales of Ohio Factory at 13c; Hamburg at 12c; Goshen at 14½c; Sweitzer at 15@16c ₱ lb. The receipts were small.

FISH—The season for activity being over, we can report uncertain sales at the following: Mackerel No. 1 at $20@23 ₱ barrel; No. 2 large $16, No. 3 large $13, No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kitts—No 1, $8; No 2 $7 25; No 3 $6 50. Lake herring $4 10; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₱ cwt.

CHICKENS—The market is abundantly supplied with chickens, old and young, the latter selling freely at 20@30c per pair.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store prices: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ dozen $2 50; do

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Meet for Drill—First Company Duquesne Greys.
Boarding—1N Second avenue.
Pocketbook Lost—Saml. Hood.
Wedding Cards and Invitations—R. S. Davis & Co.
First Grand Hop—Mountain House, Cresson.
Army Tents for Sale—J. H. Johnston.
Teas and Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
First Methodist Church—Rev. Alexander Clark.
Iowa Land—Shuffern & Murphy.
Roller and Healer Wanted—Capt. S. Davis.
American Si ks—White, Orr & Co.
Central Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Barron.
Executor's Notice—John Redman.
Bankrupt Notice—John H. Bailey.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Gilton's.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Salesman Wanted—Commercial office.
Boarding—IN Wylie street.
Concord Grapes—A. G. Robinson.
Boarding—196 Penn street.
Girls Wanted—No. 1 Sixth street.
Summer Complaint—Henderson's Carminative.
Banner Baking Powder.
Maps of the Seat of War—John W. Pittock.
Rush House—Marker Rush.
Henderson's Carminative.
St. James Hotel—J. K Lanahan.
Commercial Saloon—John L. Buckalew.
Preserve the Teeth—Dr. J. R. Finney.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Conley.
New Goods—One Dollar Store.
Trunks—Jos. Liebler.
Coaches and Wagons—J G. Weir.
Spalding's Glue.
White Lead, Painstock, Haslett & Schwartz.
First Montgomery Bonds—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Pocket Corn sheller—Jacob Weaver, Jr.
Fire Brick and Clay—R. B. Ecker
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division Bonds.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pfer, Dannels & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Bolting and Hose for sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Explosions Avoided—Livingston Brothers.
China and Crockery—Reynolds, Steen & Co.
Wyers' Institute—Begins September 7th.
Kennedy Boarding School—Thos. Jacobus, A. M.
Blairsville Ladies' Seminary—Begins Sentember 8.
Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute—Begins September 12.
Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
Drugs—McCarran & McKennan.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Commissioners' Sale Valuable Iron Furnace.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Administrators' Notice.
House for Sale—John A. Trimble.
Springs—Morris & Rutan.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made for the month of August 5:

	Thermometer.	Barometer.
7 A. M.	80	29 4-10
12	82	29 4-10
6 P. M.	80	29 4-10

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Hurd & Co., E., Cincinnati, O.	3
Parkinson, M., Carlysle Station, Pa.	3
Wendt, M. F., New York	3

COUNCIL MEETING.—There will be special meeting of City Councils on Monday next.

MACHANICAL DRAWINGS of every description executed to order—colored, shaded, &c., if desired—by John Caldwell, Draughtsman, Mac-Kintosh, Hemphill & Co., Allegheny.

DUQUESNE GREYS.—The first company of Duquesne Greys will resume its regular weekly drills, at the Armory, on Monday next. A full attendance is requested.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The blacksmith shop of Dickson, Stewart & Co., at Swissvale, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, caught fire and was entirely destroyed on Thursday night. Origin of fire and loss not known.

ARRESTED ON A BAIL PIECE.—Officer Keep yesterday arrested Mary Gillespie and conveyed her to jail on a bail piece. Mary was before Alderman Humbert some time ago on three charges of assault and battery.

KENTUCKY MULES.—A car load of fine mules have arrived in the city from Kentucky, and are now at the Red Lion, for inspection by those desiring to purchase. These mules are all well broken to work in harness.

THE LOCK-UP.—The lock-up was pretty well filled last evening. Among the inmates are Constable Williams and Sadie Boland, two of Mayor Brush's regular customers.

BEAVER SEMINARY.—This excellent institution will enter upon its next term the 13th of September. There is not a better school in the country for young ladies, and parents who have daughters to educate should make a note of this fact. Address Rev. R. T. Taylor, Beaver, Pennsylvania.

QUESTION.—Is the removal of cataract a permanent remedy? As much so as any other surgical operation, if properly performed. A lady now residing at 178 South avenue, Allegheny, was totally blind from cataract. Sixteen years ago Dr. Sargent, of Penn street, removed both cataracts. Ever since her sight remains good.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.—Benjamin Mungodit was working on a scaffold at the Opera House building yesterday, when a large stone placed on the temporary bridge caused it to give way, precipitating Mungodit and the stone to the ground. The stone fell upon Mungodit's abdomen, and his injuries, which are internal, are thought to be very serious. He lives in the South ward, Allegheny, is twenty-four years of age, and has a wife and family.

DISCHARGED.—A hearing was had yesterday before United States Commissioner Gamble, in the case of the late Deputy Collector, Christ. Johnsenbach, charged several days ago with passing two ten dollar bills. Deputy United States Attorney W. A. Wilson appeared in behalf of the prosecutor, and Josiah Cohen for defendant. The evidence not being sufficient to sustain the charge preferred, the case was dismissed.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.—The following teachers have been elected for the Mifflin township schools: Miss Emma Black, Miss Anna McMillan, Miss Bowen, Miss Emma A. White, Miss Ellen White, Miss Tillie Kunz, Miss Alice McClymonds, Miss Mattie E. Hill, Miss Jeanette Colvin, Miss Flaherty, Miss J. Phillips and Prof. J. K. Phillips. The Board have adopted the following book: Wilson's Series and Guyot's Geographies.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Officer Hager last evening arrested a man named George Logan, for brutally assaulting a negro named Albert Friend, in front of the Red Lion Hotel, on Sixth street. He deliberately knocked the negro down and proceeded to kick him in a shameful manner. Justice Hyndman before Logan was arrested, presenting a terribly bruised appearance. Logan was locked up, and in all probability, will have to answer a charge of assault and battery this morning.

FIRE AT COAL VALLEY.—Yesterday forenoon, at eleven o'clock, the residence of Mr. Phillips, at coal valley, caught fire, and was totally destroyed. The loss will amount to about $2,000. The Brownsville packet Franklin, which was passing at the time was landed, and all the crew and passengers went ashore and saved most of the furniture. The village is made up almost exclusively of coal miners, and the men were all absent at their work. The assistance of the officers of the boat was therefore timely and valuable, and their conduct is deserving of the highest commendation.

Census Returns.

United States Marshal Murdoch has received the following additional census returns:

North Fayette township—Population 1,482.

Ross township—Population 1 623.

Persons residing in the precincts the population of which is published, who have not been visited, the Assistant Marshals are requested to report the fact immediately to Marshal Murdoch. It is desirable to get the enumeration as nearly correct as possible, and it is important that all omissions on the part of the Assistants should be reported. This request, of course, refers only to the districts in which the enumeration has been completed and reported.

List of Unmistable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Hurd & Co., E., Cincinnati, O.	3
Parkinson, M., Carlysle Station, Pa.	3
Wendt, M. F., New York	3

COUNCIL MEETING.—There will be special meeting of City Councils on Monday next.

MACHANICAL DRAWINGS of every description executed to order—colored, shaded, &c., if desired—by John Caldwell, Draughtsman, MacKintosh, Hemphill & Co., Allegheny.

DUQUESNE GREYS.—The first company of Duquesne Greys will resume its regular weekly drills, at the Armory, on Monday next. A full attendance is requested.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The blacksmith shop of Dickson, Stewart & Co., at Swissvale, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, caught fire and was entirely destroyed on Thursday night. Origin of fire and loss not known.

ARRESTED ON A BAIL PIECE.—Officer Keep yesterday arrested Mary Gillespie and conveyed her to jail on a bail piece. Mary was before Alderman Humbert some time ago on three charges of assault and battery.

KENTUCKY MULES.—A car load of fine mules have arrived in the city from Kentucky, and are now at the Red Lion, for inspection by those desiring to purchase. These mules are all well broken to work in harness.

THE LOCK-UP.—The lock-up was pretty well filled last evening. Among the inmates are Constable Williams and Sadie Boland, two of Mayor Brush's regular customers.

BEAVER SEMINARY.—This excellent institution will enter upon its next term the 13th of September. There is not a better school in the country for young ladies, and parents who have daughters to educate should make a note of this fact. Address Rev. R. T. Taylor, Beaver, Pennsylvania.

QUESTION.—Is the removal of cataract a permanent remedy? As much so as any other surgical operation, if properly performed. A lady now residing at 178 South avenue, Allegheny, was totally blind from cataract. Sixteen years ago Dr. Sargent, of Penn street, removed both cataracts. Ever since her sight remains good.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.—Benjamin Mungodit was working on a scaffold at the Opera House building yesterday, when a large stone placed on the temporary bridge caused it to give way, precipitating Mungodit and the stone to the ground. The stone fell upon Mungodit's abdomen, and his injuries, which are internal, are thought to be very serious. He lives in the South ward, Allegheny, is twenty-four years of age, and has a wife and family.

DISCHARGED.—A hearing was had yesterday before United States Commissioner Gamble, in the case of the late Deputy Collector, Christ. Johnsenbach, charged several days ago with passing two ten dollar bills. Deputy United States Attorney W. A. Wilson appeared in behalf of the prosecutor, and Josiah Cohen for defendant. The evidence not being sufficient to sustain the charge preferred, the case was dismissed.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.—The following teachers have been elected for the Mifflin township schools: Miss Emma Black, Miss Anna McMillan, Miss Bowen, Miss Emma A. White, Miss Ellen White, Miss Tillie Kunz, Miss Alice McClymonds, Miss Mattie E. Hill, Miss Jeanette Colvin, Miss Flaherty, Miss J. Phillips and Prof. J. K. Phillips. The Board have adopted the following book: Wilson's Series and Guyot's Geographies.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Officer Hager last evening arrested a man named George Logan, for brutally assaulting a negro named Albert Friend, in front of the Red Lion Hotel, on Sixth street. He deliberately knocked the negro down and proceeded to kick him in a shameful manner. Justice Hyndman before Logan was arrested, presenting a terribly bruised appearance. Logan was locked up, and in all probability, will have to answer a charge of assault and battery this morning.

FIRE AT COAL VALLEY.—Yesterday forenoon, at eleven o'clock, the residence of Mr. Phillips, at coal valley, caught fire, and was totally destroyed. The loss will amount to about $2,000. The Brownsville packet Franklin, which was passing at the time was landed, and all the crew and passengers went ashore and saved most of the furniture. The village is made up almost exclusively of coal miners, and the men were all absent at their work. The assistance of the officers of the boat was therefore timely and valuable, and their conduct is deserving of the highest commendation.

Census Returns.

United States Marshal Murdoch has received the following additional census returns:

North Fayette township—Population 1,482.

Ross township—Population 1 623.

Persons residing in the precincts the population of which is published, who have not been visited, the Assistant Marshals are requested to report the fact immediately to Marshal Murdoch. It is desirable to get the enumeration as nearly correct as possible, and it is important that all omissions on the part of the Assistants should be reported. This request, of course, refers only to the districts in which the enumeration has been completed and reported.

List of United States Patents,

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending August 2, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 105,946—Binding attachment for harvesters: Frank in B. Isett, Hollidaysburg.

No. 105,950—Machine for rolling metals: Andrew Kloman, Pittsburgh.

No. 105,951—Mechanical motion; Andrew Kloman, Pittsburgh.

No. 105,952—Iron rolling mill; Anthony D. Kloman, Pittsburgh.

No. 105,998—Apparatus for cutting grass under water; Peter J. Slone.

Trouble About a Railroad Ticket.

A rather singular case came before Alderman Moreland yesterday, it being a suit for assault and battery brought by Joseph F. Brown, who resides near Brilliant station, against James Templeton, a conductor on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The prosecutor states that he wanted to come to this city on business and return home on a night train. Fearing that the ticket office at Lawrenceville might be closed, he purchased two tickets from Brilliant station thinking that he could ride back on one of them. He alleges that he was put off the train between the two stations, and consequently sues the conductor for assault and battery. He cannot understand why a ticket from Brilliant station to Lawrenceville was not good from Lawrenceville to Brilliant station. A warrant was issued.

Personal.

Hon. Thomas M. Howe was registered at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Wednesday.

S. T. Paisley, Esq., the affable, courteous and obliging Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph, and who drives one of the nobblest horses in this city, will leave home for a trip to California on September 1st. Mr. Paisley's family are now sojourning at Dunlap's, Iowa, at which place he expects to meet them.

K. J. McGowan, Esq., our worthy City Controller, goes to Kansas on Tuesday evening next.

We are indebted to Mr. Fox, Captain of the Osceola Base Ball Club, and scorer for the Atlantics in the match played on Saturday, for courtesies in the way of facts concerning the score of that game. Mr. Paisley is Secretary of the Atlantic Club, also places us under similar obligations.

Prof. Shoemaker, of the Philadelphia Institute of Elocution and Language, passed through the city yesterday on his way West. On his return he proposes giving several select readings to the pupils of the High School.

Mr. D. C. Ripley, glass manufacturer, of Birmingham, has gone Easton business, and after transacting the same will depart for the far West, where he expects to recuperate his health. Many friends wish him a safe and pleasant journey.

Mr. Charles Davis, City Engineer of Allegheny, who with his wife has been sojourning at Cape May, returned home Thursday evening.

J. B. Scully, Esq., and daughters, Misses Nannie & Alice, are registered at the Stockton House, Cape May.

Mr. James Phelan, of Fifth avenue, left last night for New York, to take passage on the *City of London* for Queenstown. He goes on a pleasure trip and will return after a brief absence.

REFORM REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Appointment of Committees—H. W. Strickler in Place of D. N. White—Laying out the Campaign, etc.

Pursuant to public notice, the gentlemen selected as the Executive Committee of the Reformed Republican movement, met at the headquarters, No. 129 Smithfield street, July 20, 1870, at 2 P. M., and it was found that the Committee was composed of the following names:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

First District—R. B. Carnahan, Second ward, Pittsburgh.

Second District—Jesse H. Lippincott, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

Third District—W. H. Berger, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.

Fourth District—A. H. Miller, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Fifth District—David Kirk, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Sixth District—George Finley, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.

Seventh District—Jonathan Gallagher, Second ward, Allegheny.

Eighth District—John S. Slagle, Fourth ward, Allegheny.

Ninth District—Thomas Harper, Fifth ward Allegheny.

Tenth District—W. J. Williams, Milvale Borough.

Eleventh District—John Adams, Birmingham.

Twelfth District—Capt. James S. McMillan, Mt. Washington.

Thirteenth District—S. F. Von Bonhorst, Chartiers township.

Fourteenth District—Joseph A. Stone, Mifflin township.

Fifteenth District—Hugh Lee, Scott township.

Sixteenth District—William Hill, Robinson township.

Seventeenth District—Frank H. Anderson, Neville township.

Eighteenth District—John A. Caruthers, Upper township.

Nineteenth District—Capt. B. L. Wood, North Versailles township.

Twentieth District—Dr. Courtlandt King, Elizabeth.

Twenty-first District—John Irwin, Jr., Lost township.

Twenty-second District—N. W. Shafer, Kilbuck township.

Twenty-third District—James Rynd, McCandless township.

Twenty-fourth District—Capt. Jules Montzheimer, Sharpsburgh borough.

Twenty-fifth District—Lewis Peterson, East Deer township.

On motion, R. R. Carnahan, Esq., was elected Chairman, and John Primp and N. W. Shafer were elected Secretaries.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were added to the Committee: James E. Karns, John B. Campbell, John Harrison, S. H. Bairs, and S. Y. Kennedy.

The Chairman was instructed to name Committees on Organization, Finance and Printing at the next meeting.

The Chairman submitted a letter from Hon. D. N. White which was duly considered, and, on motion, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be requested to correspond further with Hon. D. N. White in regard to the question of his nomination on the Legislative ticket by the Reform Republican Convention held in this city, with a view to collect his opinion in particular upon the measures of reform adopted by the nominating Convention."

In compliance with this direction, I have the honor to transmit a printed copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and to request an expression of your views as to the wisdom, justice and expediency of the measures of reform proposed and recommended.

As the Executive Committee will again meet on Tuesday, the 23d inst., I have to request a reply at or before that time.

Yours, respectfully,

R. B. CARNAHAN,
Chairman of the Committee.

Hon. David N. White, Sewickley, Pa.

SEWICKLEY, July 25, 1870.

HON. ROBERT B. CARNAHAN, *Chairman Reform Republican Executive Committee*:

DEAR SIR: Yours of July 22d duly reached me to-day, and I hasten to reply, to be in time for the meeting of your committee on the 26th.

You inform me that you are instructed by a resolution of your committee to obtain my views as to the wisdom and justice of the measures of reform as indicated by the resolutions adopted by the Convention of July 6.

I have read the copy of the resolutions sent me carefully, and I am pleased to say that I endorse them. With the exception of the seventh paragraph condemning the mode of making nominations, as contained in the fourth resolution, on which there may be a difference of opinion, I believe they generally will meet with the hearty acquiescence of the Republicans of the State. I think the platform of the fourth resolution, I have no doubt that a change will be made at any opportune time if the will of the Convention will be prevented; will meet with universal approbation.

Having thus answered your official interrogatory, a like candor compels me to add, that if this, and previous questions which I have answered, are intended to pave the way to keeping my name on the ticket nominated by the Reform Convention, it must be with the full understanding on the part of your Committee, that any favorable action by the Republican party as represented by the regular Convention called for the 9th of August, based upon a moral or material support I can render will be given to the ticket nominated by that convention, whether my name appears on it or not. I think I made this clearly known in my "card" to the *Gazette*, but to avoid all mistakes I clearly reiterate it now. The kindness with which I have been treated by you and your committee calls upon me to be entirely frank with you. I cannot spurn a nomination which has been conferred upon me by men with the best motives, and by good Republicans, although from the platform adopted I see the necessity of the present reform movement, but I cannot leave your committee unaware of my true position. New York may not be made doubly collossal. In the furtherance of such ends we shall labor to the extent of our influence and ability. These are not to be brought about by the introduction of refused prices and deteriorated products. They must be made to result from the supremacy of character, and from the elevation of such ends. To the end, the most fickle minded may yield to that which is sterling and true.

Very respectfully yours truly,

D. N. WHITE.

HORSE SHOEING MATCH.

A Contest for $200 a Side.

A contest of rather an exciting character came off yesterday afternoon, at Richard Enslen's horse shoeing establishment, the Red Lion Lot, Penn avenue, near Sixth street.

The affair was a match for two hundred dollars a side and the championship of Pennsylvania, between two well known horse shoers—John Bayne, of this city, and Edward O'Donnell, formerly of New York, but now in the employ of Mr. Enslen. There was a large number of spectators present, and the contest was quite exciting, the men being evidently well matched. Considerable money changed hands, and the betting was pretty even. Among those present were a large number of horse shoers from outside the city. The men both finished their work about the same time, and, after a few remarks by the judges, the referee, Mr. Thomas O'Neil, decided in favor of O'Donnell, the stakes were awarded on account of skill, and not on account of speed.

THE SHAW-MURPHY CASE.

Decision Reserved.

Yesterday morning the hearing in the Shaw-Murphy case was resumed before Mayor Brush. Officer McLain, who arrested Murphy, testified that he was on duty on the beat next Murphy's and was called to this place by a message. He found quite a large crowd assembled, and Shaw was holding Murphy down. He ordered Shaw off, and took Murphy in custody, the crowd crying out that they would kill him and Murphy if he did not take Murphy away. Murphy said he had been badly beaten, and was covered with blood. He was weak, so that he could hardly stand. The woman handed witness Murphy's handy-billy, which she had taken from him when Shaw had him down.

Witness searched Murphy, but there was no revolver or pistol of any kind on him. Shaw interrupting, said that this was after he came back the second time. He might not have had any revolver then, but he had one the first time, and fired two shots with it. He might have fiddled it.] After witness had taken hold of Murphy, the prisoner did not get away from him and did not make any demonstrations against Shaw. He said to the crowd that he would be even with them, but that was all. He did not go back at Shaw, and Shaw did not knock him down again. [This was said positively.—Rep.] Witness took Murphy to the Twelfth ward station house, where he washed the blood and mud off him.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their evidence amounted to nothing. This closed the case, and the hearing as to the cause of Murphy against Shaw then took place. Officer Murphy made the same statement as given yesterday, and in the main particulars was corroborated by Officers Gowdy, Turner, and Lieut. Cotton. The officers testified that when he saw Murphy and talked with him only a short time after the occurrence, that Murphy was all right. Had never known him to be intoxicated, or that Schaffer had proposed to fix Knight, who made his third bass a good hit to left field, Joe Euwer, Rhinehart and D. Euwer fouled out to Schaffer, Archibald to Knight, two fouls.

The fourth inning resulted in adding one more run to the Atlantics by Sullivan, Boose, Drummond and Brosey being put out by good fielding of the Allegheny. The Atlantics in took the bat and made ten runs, chiefly by good hitting, assisted by the poor fielding of the Atlantics. Nevin (1. f.) secured one home run this inning.

The fifth innings added two more runs to the Atlantics, made by Archibald and Hay, Sullivan being left on third. Page, Lamont and Boose going out. The fifth resulted in a "chicago goose egg" for the Alleghenys, Knight, J. Euwer and Rhinehart. Good playing of the Atlantics caused it.

The sixth inning opened with good batting by the Atlantics, they having earned five runs. The fortunate ones were Drummond, Hillard, Page, Archibald and Hay. The Alleghenys made two runs this inning by Rhinehart and Irwin. The score now being a tie, 13 to 13, the utmost excitement was shown by the friends of both clubs.

The seventh inning opened with a determination of both clubs to win the match. It took the bat, but by good fielding of the Alleghenys, they only able to make two runs, Drummond and Brosey securing base hits, but good hits over short stop. The outs were, Boose, Hillard and Archibald.

Nevin, of the Allegheny, after being "muffed" by Archibald on fly, managed to make the rest hit ever seen at Union Park, the ball striking the fence at center field. The next two strikers, Euwer, Rhinehart, Knight and McKnight afterwards added six runs to their score, J. Euwer, Rhinehart, D. Euwer, Irwin and Irwin scoreing. McCall being the third batter out, this inning closed with the score 15 to 19 in favor of the Alleghenys.

The eighth inning—The Atlantics had four runs this inning, with one man out and three on bases. Lamont, at the bat, made three strikes, when Knight, catcher, dropping the ball and quickly picking it up, threw it to third and Euwer, assisted by Rhinehart from second to first, made a splendid triple play which was loudly applauded by the spectators.

The Alleghenys went to the bat, and after two fouls being out added three runs to their score, McKnight, Euwer and Rhinehart scoring the runs.

On the ninth and last inning, Sullivan, Brosey, Lamont, Archibald, Drummond and Hay secured six runs for the Atlantics by excellent batting. Brosey fled out to Nevin, who held it well, one base hit, Archibald, also being caught by Page on the fly at first base.

Below will be found the score.

ATLANTIC.

	O.	R.	B.	T. B.
Sullivan, ss b.	4	2	4	4
Boose, r. f.	4	2	3	3
Drummond, 2d b.	4	2	3	3
Hillard, c.	4	2	2	2
Brosey, 1st b.	3	1	1	1
Page, lb. b.	4	1	1	1
Lamont, 3d b.	4	1	1	1
Archibald, c.	4	2	2	2
Hay, l. f.	4	1	1	1
	27	15	17	18

ALLEGHENY.

	O.	R.	B.	T. B.
McKnight, c.	3	2	1	1
Euwer, 2d b.	4	2	2	2
Rhinehart, c. f.	4	2	2	2
Brosey, 2d b.	4	2	2	2
Graham, s. s.	3	1	1	1
Irwin, 1st b.	3	2	2	2
McCall, p.	3	1	1	1
Nevin, l. f.	3	1	1	1
Moore, r. f.	1	0	0	0
	27	13	11	11

Innings	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Atlantics	4	0	1	1	2	4	1	0	0—13
Alleghenys	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0—15

Fly catches—Lamont, 2; Brosey, 1; Page, 3; Drummond, 2; Archibald, 3—11. McKnight, 2; Euwer, 2; Irwin, 2; Graham, 1; Moore, 1—8.

Left on Base—Sullivan, Brosey, Page, Lamont and Archibald—5. McKnight, Graham, Irwin, 2nd, Irwin, 1st, Euwer, Rhinehart and Brosey—6. Page, Triple plays—McKnight, J. Ewer, D. Ewer and Irwin.

Umpire—Wm. Sproul, of Washington, Jefferson College.

Scorers—John F. Fox and E. M. Still. Time of game, 2:40.

The Allegheny scores were the favorites at the outset, and betting was largely in their favor, but on the second inning a perceptible change in a commodity of interior quality or finish when, as with machinery for propulsion by steam, vehicles for conveyance of the public, the railroad from, or any of the various productive industries of our country. The most trivial imperative needs of the public, the question of time to the traveler, or [illegible] of labor is involved. In the most insignificant of these branches the best is always the most desirable, and like desirability in purchase assumes the complexion of necessity in the exact ratio of the thing desired to the civilization, comfort and convenience of the whole people.

All this may appear fantastical and far-fetched; but it is in reality a matter of great and vital moment. That which is to obtain as a material side even to affairs the most unbelievably unimportant. The old maxim that *the quality of* an article must be subordinated to the question of its *saleability* must be cast and thrown from us. It is a mischief-ception of the ethics of manufactures to suppose that goods must be made to a price. Reduce this assumption to general practice, and we shall presently have reform in this line of shame. No. The true principle is this: that prices should be made to conform with the quality of goods. The intelligent class of consumers must be educated upwards in this particular. They must be brought to demand the best—in the beginning always most costly as in the end invariably most cheap, and that an apparent extravagance of outlay be not the very closest and shrewdest economy. This is to be accomplished by the manufacturer's own determination on the part of our representative manufacturers, and like determination on the part of intelligent classes to lower prices, but assiduously and with conscientious care to continue to manufacture articles which shall be durable to the country and legitimately worthy of the name—Reform. It must be with the full understanding on the part of your Committee, that any favorable action by the Republican party as represented by the regular Convention called for the 9th of August, based upon a moral or material support I can render will be given to the ticket nominated by that convention, whether my name appears on it or not. I think I made this clearly known in my "card" to the *Gazette*, but to avoid all mistakes I clearly reiterate it now. The kindness with which I have been treated by you and your committee calls upon me to be entirely frank with you. I cannot spurn a nomination which has been conferred upon me by men with the best motives, and by good Republicans, although from the platform adopted I see the necessity of the present reform movement, but I cannot leave your committee unaware of my true position. New York may not be made doubly collossal. In the furtherance of such ends we shall labor to the extent of our influence and ability. These are not to be brought about by the introduction of refused prices and deteriorated products. They must be made to result from the supremacy of character, and from the elevation of such ends. To the end, the most fickle minded may yield to that which is sterling and true.

Obituaries.

Mr. Wilson Bleakney, a resident of this city for thirty-three years, and who was for many connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died at his residence on Penn avenue on Thursday. He was in his sixty-eighth year, and was much esteemed by a large circle of relatives and friends. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

We announce with regret this morning the death of Mr. Philip Bailey, a well known citizen of Pittsburgh. Mr. Bailey was born in 1776 in Bailly water, County Down, Ireland. He came to this city fifty-five years ago, and for many years was a prominent and largely known merchant. He was an active and energetic, and was recognized as a strictly upright and conscientious business man. He was well known as an active member and ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church here. He was identified with many of our business and benevolent institutions, being a member of the Board of Editors of the Western Theological Seminary, the Allegheny Cemetery and the First Infirmary.

ALLECHENY.

FOILED.—Mr. McNulty, Weighmaster of the Diamond scales, while standing at a rear window in his house in West street, at a late hour on Thursday night, noticed a man walking noiselessly around the yard. The unruly nocturnal visitor continued his perambulations in the yard for some time, and appeared to be making observations. Mr. McNulty finally grew out of patience, and inquired of the stranger what he was after. The man made no reply, and disappeared over the fence in an incredibly brief time. The object of the man in visiting the premises can easily be imagined.

SUPPOSED BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Officer Taylor, of the Mayor's office, arrested two men named David Burns and Edward Ritchie, yesterday morning about two o'clock, on suspicion of having been concerned in some of the petty burglaries that have occurred lately in the city. The officer was walking along his beat on Ridge street, when he noticed the parties in a suspicious manner, and arrested them. They assert that they were on their way home at the time, but are detained still in the lock-up awaiting a hearing. Burns resides in the Fifth ward near the Nail Works, and Ritchie lives on Monterey street, Second ward.

ALLEGED FRAUD.—George Bellstein on yesterday charged a man named Ludwig Shaffer, before Alderman Bowden, with fraud. The prosecutor alleges that Schaffer had proposed to trade him a pair of horses for a horse owned by him and two hundred and fifty dollars to boot. The offer was accepted, but the prosecutor alleges that the first request Schaffer to give a guaranty that the animals were sound in every respect. The trade was made upon the assurances thus given, but, as Bellstein alleges, the horses proved to be worthless, hence the suit. The usual papers were made out.

A Serious Charge.

Officer McIlvaine, of the Mayor's police, made information yesterday before the Mayor against Mrs. Christina Rutigar for perjury. It will be remembered that on Sunday last, Mrs. Rutigar, in company with her husband and Joseph Rottgar and his wife, were walking up Cedar av nue, and by the unruly conduct and behavior attracted a large crowd. They were told repeatedly by an officer to desist creating a disturbance, and refusing, Joseph Ruttgar and his wife, were arrested, and the husband of the defendant were arrested. Mrs. Ruttgar, who had not been arrested, preferred a charge of assault and battery against the officer above named, before Alderman McMasters, alleging that Officer McIntyre had beat, abused and ill treated her, by taking hold of her and shoving and pushing her without cause. It is on this information that the charge was based, the officer denying that he had at the time abused her, and alleging that the statements of the defendant are untrue. The accused was arrested and had a hearing last evening, and entered bail in the sum of $1,000 for trial.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Atlantic Base Ball Club vs. the Allegheny—Exciting Match—The Atlantic the Victors.

The long talked of game between the Atlantic and Alleghenys clubs, to decide the championship of Western Pennsylvania, came off according to announcement at Union Park, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and was witnessed by about five hundred eager spectators. The day was delightfully fine, and the playing such as any one, who loves the national sport, would have had pleasure seeing, and we hope the victory achieved by the Atlantics will settle the oft disputed question about the championship, and destroy the feeling which heretofore has existed between the two clubs.

The Allegheny won the toss, and sent the Atlantics to the bat, and by good batting they have fiddled it.] After witness had taken hold of Murphy, the prisoner did not get away from him and did not make any demonstrations against Shaw. He said to the crowd that he would be even with them, but that was all. He did not go back at Shaw, and Shaw did not knock him down again. [This was said positively.—Rep.] Witness took Murphy to the Twelfth ward station house, where he washed the blood and mud off him.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their evidence amounted to nothing. This closed the case, and the hearing as to the cause of Murphy against Shaw then took place. Officer Murphy made the same statement as given yesterday, and in the main particulars was corroborated by Officers Gowdy, Turner, and Lieut. Cotton. The officers testified that when he saw Murphy and talked with him only a short time after the occurrence, that Murphy was all right. Had never known him to be intoxicated, or that Schaffer had proposed to fix Knight, who made his third bass a good hit to left field, Joe Euwer, Rhinehart and D. Euwer fouled out to Schaffer, Archibald to Knight, two fouls.

The fourth inning resulted in adding one more run to the Atlantics by Sullivan, Boose, Drummond and Brosey being put out by good fielding of the Alleghenys. The Atlantics in took the bat and made ten runs, chiefly by good hitting, assisted by the poor fielding of the Atlantics. Nevin (l. f.) secured one home run this inning.

The fifth innings added two more runs to the Atlantics, made by Archibald and Hay, Sullivan being left on third. Page, Lamont and Boose going out. The fifth resulted in a "chicago goose egg" for the Alleghenys, Knight, J. Euwer and Rhinehart. Good playing of the Atlantics caused it.

The sixth inning opened with good batting by the Atlantics, they having earned five runs. The fortunate ones were Drummond, Hillard, Page, Archibald and Hay. The Alleghenys made two runs this inning by Rhinehart and Irwin. The score now being a tie, 13 to 13, the utmost excitement was shown by the friends of both clubs.

The seventh inning opened with a determination of both clubs to win the match. It took the bat, but by good fielding of the Alleghenys, they only able to make two runs, Drummond and Brosey securing base hits, but good hits over short stop. The outs were, Boose, Hillard and Archibald.

Nevin, of the Allegheny, after being "muffed" by Archibald on fly, managed to make the rest hit ever seen at Union Park, the ball striking the fence at center field. The next two strikers, Euwer, Rhinehart, Knight and McKnight afterwards added six runs to their score, J. Euwer, Rhinehart, D. Euwer, Irwin and Irwin scoreing. McCall being the third batter out, this inning closed with the score 15 to 19 in favor of the Alleghenys.

The eighth inning—The Atlantics had four runs this inning, with one man out and three on bases. Lamont, at the bat, made three strikes, when Knight, catcher, dropping the ball and quickly picking it up, threw it to third and Euwer, assisted by Rhinehart from second to first, made a splendid triple play which was loudly applauded by the spectators.

The Alleghenys went to the bat, and after two fouls being out added three runs to their score, McKnight, Euwer and Rhinehart scoring the runs.

On the ninth and last inning, Sullivan, Brosey, Lamont, Archibald, Drummond and Hay secured six runs for the Atlantics by excellent batting. Brosey fled out to Nevin, who held it well, one base hit, Archibald, also being caught by Page on the fly at first base.

Below will be found the score.

ATLANTIC.

	O.	R.	B.	T. B.
Sullivan, ss b.	4	2	4	4
Boose, r. f.	4	2	3	3
Drummond, 2d b.	4	2	3	3
Hillard, c.	4	2	2	2
Brosey, 1st b.	3	1	1	1
Page, lb. b.	4	1	1	1
Lamont, 3d b.	4	1	1	1
Archibald, c.	4	2	2	2
Hay, l. f.	4	1	1	1
	27	15	17	18

ALLEGHENY.

	O.	R.	B.	T. B.
McKnight, c.	3	2	1	1
Euwer, 2d b.	4	2	2	2
Rhinehart, c. f.	4	2	2	2
Brosey, 2d b.	4	2	2	2
Graham, s. s.	3	1	1	1
Irwin, 1st b.	3	2	2	2
McCall, p.	3	1	1	1
Nevin, l. f.	3	1	1	1
Moore, r. f.	1	0	0	0
	27	13	11	11

Innings	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.